



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

new claimant for admission to the list of genuine works must prove its right by fulfilling the requisite tests. The burden of proof is on that side. No one would now think, as formerly, of attributing works of the fifteenth century to Chaucer, for the language alone would suffice to convict the applicant of a false claim.

While the beautiful Oxford edition may not be within the reach of all, its cost alone sufficing to limit its circulation, the "Student's Chaucer," which contains the same text, and the "Globe Chaucer" are well within reach and will both serve to popularize a knowledge of Chaucer's works. The "Globe" edition is the latest claimant for favor. In it Mr. Pollard has written the "Life of Chaucer" and edited the "Canterbury Tales" and the "Legend of Good Women"; Mr. Heath has edited the "Minor Poems"; Mr. Liddell, the "Boece," "Treatise on the Astrolabe," and "Romaunt of the Rose"; and Mr. McCormick, the "Troilus and Criseyde." Although Prof. Skeat and Mr. Pollard both use the Ellesmere MS as the basis of their texts, we meet with occasional variations; lack of space forbids illustrations.

Prof. Skeat's edition of course "needs no bush"; it speaks for itself; but that of Mr. Pollard and his co-laborers can be cheerfully commended, and its very moderate price will also commend it to a large portion of the reading public.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

Caesar De Bello Gallico. Books I-VII. According to the text of Emanuel Hoffmann (Vienna, 1890). Edited with Introduction and Notes by ST. GEORGE STOCK. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1898. Pp. xxi, 224, Introduction, + 334, Text and Notes.

This is an imposing volume, calculated to excite great expectations. Have we a new recension of the text? No. The text of Hoffmann, which the editor says he found "prescribed by the University," is closely followed, and no mention is made of the later recensions of Meusel and Kübler. No account is given of the important MSS, or of the classes α and β . Textual difficulties are often passed over without remark. Occasionally we are told that the best MSS or nearly all the MSS have a certain reading. The summaries given before each book are quite long, that to the seventh taking up fourteen pages. The commentary is brief, often a page of text being accompanied only by a line or two of annotation. Clearly, then, we have neither a complete critical nor a complete exegetical edition. We may congratulate the author upon the knowledge which he himself has gained in the preparation of the work, but why he was selected for the task is

not clear, as his previous studies seem to have lain along entirely different lines. Fortunately, he had friends, as we learn from the preface, who were able to lend him various works bearing upon Caesar, some of them of great value; but he seems to have made no serious effort himself to discover what has been done for Caesar in recent years. Thus he mentions his indebtedness to Eichert's Caesar-Dictionary, but seems not to have heard of either Merquet's or Meusel's complete Lexica. He has great admiration for Napoleon, but does not refer in the preface to Colonel Stoffel. He mentions D'Arbois de Jubainville, but does not seem to know of Holder's Alt-keltischer Sprachschatz, although de Jubainville refers to it in his preface to *Les Noms gaulois chez César*. Other omissions might be noted, but we do not propose to give here a complete Caesar bibliography. Although "the main object of his book is to treat Caesar as an historian," he does not refer to any of the German essays which treat of Caesar's 'Glaubwürdigkeit.' Indeed, outside of text-editions, the only German works he mentions are Marquardt's Staats-Verwaltung and the Caesar-Dictionary of Eichert. Is this to be set down to insular prejudice? The introduction is discursive, pleasantly written, and not without value. Its seven chapters deal with the Commentaries, character of Caesar, Wars with the Gauls (treated at great length, pp. 34-84), Gaul, Britain, Germany, and the Roman Army. Great originality will not be found in the treatment, unless we count as such statements like this, that "for aught we know to the contrary, the epitomes of the lost books of Livy may have been composed by Livy himself." We are told that the birth of Dio Cassius is put about 155, "just two centuries after Caesar's first landing in Britain," but from 55 B. C. to 155 A. D. does not make *just* two centuries. To the scattered notices given about Tanusius should be added the fact that he is mentioned by Strabo XVII 829, according to the best MS. Florus' date can be approximately fixed by his preface, so that it is misleading to say that "his date is quite unknown, except that he mentions Trajan." Instead of speaking of Ariminum being *founded* in 268 B. C. it would be better to say *colonized* by the Romans. A close kinship of the Ligurians with the Gauls still remains to be proved. The abrogation of Caepio's command was not followed immediately by exile, as one would infer from the statement on p. 77. The name Albion probably goes back at least to Pytheas. In a note on p. 167 we find "Cp. the fragment of Sallust (assigned by Cortius to the sixth book of the Histories) which is quoted by Isodorus (sic) *Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt*." Why should Cortius (1724) be mentioned here, rather than Maurenbrecher (1891), who assigns the fragment to the third book? *Tarruntenus* on p. 179 is more correctly written *Tarrutenius*, cf. Prosopographia Imperii Romani, pars III. p. 296. In an amusing excursus on p. 317 devoted to a visit to Bibracte (Mont Beuvray), the editor with engaging frankness tells us that

he had never heard of Eumenius until he went to Autun, where he was told that he was an orator who lived about 310 A. D. He afterwards noticed in Autun a street Rue Eumene, and Smith's Dictionary confirmed for him the date of the Panegyric on Constantine. It would not be difficult to show that there are many other things of which the editor has never heard. Commenting on i. 46 he says of *per fidem*, "treacherously. The phrase '*per fidem*,' which originally meant 'by reliance on,' is here on its way to the sense expressed by perfidy." The views of Usener, Stolz and Lindsay are thus completely ignored. On *malacia* 3. 15 we are told: "This appears to be the only passage either in a Greek or Latin author in which the word is used in this sense"; but compare Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha (Leipzig, 1891), I, p. 50: "in Hadria autem malacia habita in nave, Theon Petro ostendens malacia," etc.; see Archiv, VII 586 and several other articles in the Archiv where the word is discussed. Occasionally rather elementary syntactical points are explained, yet the notes on the whole are brief, sober and sensible. Much attention is paid to the identification of sites and to the explanation of proper names, but there is only one map to illustrate Caesar's campaigns and one plate to make clear Caesar's bridge, so that in illustrative material it is inferior to many existing editions. The book, despite its size, does not mark any decided advance in the treatment of Caesar.

M. WARREN.

Vocabularium Iurisprudentiae Romanae, editum iussu Institutii Savigniani. Vol. I inchoaverunt OTTO GRADENWITZ, BERNARDUS KUEBLER, ERNESTUS THEODORUS SCHULZE, continuaverunt BERNARDUS KUEBLER et RUDOLFUS HELM. Fasciculus II. *accipio-amitto*. Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1898.

The present fascicule of this important work follows after an interval of four years the first, which was reviewed in this Journal, vol. XVI, p. 377. In the interval two of the editors of the first fascicule, Schulze and Gradenwitz, have retired from the undertaking, although some of the articles now published were prepared by them before their retirement; but the editors of the present fascicule are Kuebler and Helm. The general plan of the work remains the same as stated in the previous notice. Each page has two columns with fifty-three numbered lines, so that cross-references are easily found. The present number contains columns 97 to 416, but the number of words embraced is only about 375, of which about 75 are only found once, so that 300 words take up more than 300 columns. *Actio* alone, however, which is of course one of the most common legal terms, occupies coll. 103-131, while the preposition *ad* takes up coll. 134-192. *Alius* requires 25 columns, *alter* 16, *aliquis* 14 and *ago* 11.